## CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

VARIETIES OF ONE OF AUTUMN'S GREATEST BEAUTIES.

The Madison Square Show-A Pascinating Medium for Cultivating a Love of the Beuntiful-The Pride of Japan in its Home and in the United States-Valuable

Information for All Lovers of Flowers. The flower show, which opens in Madison Square Garden to-morrow afternoon, is expected to embrace the most beautiful, as well as the largest, collection of chrysanthemums, orchids, and roses ever brought together in this country. Exhibitors anxious to secure the \$0.500 offered in premiums have brought their choicest productions from far and near. To the floral attractions will be added the music of Lander's band, aided by Levy with his cornet. While the display of orchids and roses will be large, the chrysanthemums will naturally form the chief attraction of the ex-

These beautiful flowers are now in full bloom and glorious perfection everywhere. The florists' greenhouses are full of them, the florists' store windows are full of them, and our homes and gardens are gay with them. Our urban and suburban residents as they flock into the city in the morning bring bouquets of fresh chrysanthemums to their friends in town, or wear a corsage or buttonhole blossom for their own adornment. But what a difference there is in size and style between these flowers as they now are grown, they are so large and full, and the pompon varieties or Chusan daisles, as they are called, of our gardens a dozen or twenty years ago! We used to call them artemosias, but why isn't very clear, for although the smell of their foliage does somewhat resemble that of artemesias, the blessoms of the two, also their style of growth are much un-like. Wormwood and southernwood are true artemesia and common herbs in country gar-dens. But all bolong to the same great composite or sunflower family of plants.
The chrysanthemum of our gardens is in-

digenous to China and Japan, where, as wild plants, they are very plentifully distributed; and in gardens they have been cultivated for more than a thousand years. In many parts the wild and cultivated forms have intercrossed and the progeny are a very mixed race that have become widely neutralized.

Botanists nowndays recognize only two spe-cies, namely. Claysanthemum indicum, the parent of the small-flowered or pompon varieties, so common as hardy plants in our gardens; C. marifolium from which sprang the semi-globu-lar, symmetrical, medium-sized flowered sorts known to us as Chinose varieties; and C. morifolium var. graells, the parent of the large, shargy flowered kinds we call Japanese. But while scientists may be able to determine the specific identity of the wild plants, gardeners find that the cultivated forms of all of them breed freely together; in fact, so much so that pempons. Chinese and Japanese varieties, are all often obtained from the seed of one and the same plant. This, however, may be the result of the natural intercrossing between the types as they are grown together in gardens, and the assiduous rts of gardeners in crossing them in order to get new varieties.

The chrysanthenium is the national badge of Japan, and has been jealously cultivated in the Flowery Land for many hundreds of years: indeed, we read of chrysanthemum shows in Japan dating back to the reign of the Emperor Ouda, A. D. (88)—a thousand years ago! And these imperial chrysanthemum fêtes are continued in Japan to the present day. According to Mr. K. Miyabo, a Japanese botanist, we read in Garden and Forest: "According to the yearly practice, the gardeners in Tokyo and Salkyo raised many rare and splendid varieties of chrysanthemums for the imperial garden by the special order. On Nov. 8 the members of the Cabinet, the foreign Ministers, and a few others were invited by the court and a few others were invited by the court to the 'chrysanthemum banquet.' On the day following the higher officers of the Government and nobles were allowed to see the show.' And we are further told one bed was 18 feet wide by 120 feet long and contained several hundred plants bearing flowers three to four inches across. It was roofed with screen mats made of reeds in order to protect the flowers from sun and frost The next bed was roofed with oiled paper screens, and was filled with plants having ulossous of thread-like petals "drooping down in tassels like a waterfall." One plant, named Auno-



KANAEWMI.

KANAKWMI.

biki. had white petals as fine as thread. Another bed 12 by 50 feet was "planted with thirteen different root stocks, each supporting sumerous grafted branches, rising from the stem a little above the ground and crowned with flowers of different colors and shapes." Another bed, 18 by 60 feet, was devoted to large-flowered varieties. Parallel to this was a bed in which only three plants were set out. The first one, called the Golden Dew (Ogonno Tsuyu) was decked with 338 blossoms, all golden yellow. The next, named the Hanakai, had 253 blossoms of red color. The last, the Sanono Watari, was covered with 173 white blossoms, and impressed one as the best of the three. The flowers were all about one and one-fifth of an inch in diameter.

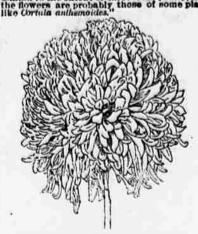
"The next bed contained about 420 plants of about sixty different varieties. Each plant was allowed to bear only one flower, and the diameter of the flowers was mostly about 15 or 10 inches. This bed seemed to be the crowning show of the day. The banquet was hold in an arbor set up on the lawn just in front of the bod."

Dr. Hadjime Watanabe, an official of the Japanese agricultural sorvice, delivered an address on chrysanthemums in Japan at the calcoration a year or two ago in Berlin of the calcoration a year or two groups—Nogiku, or wild single, and 'Niwagiku,' or double, cultivated flowers; and the latter are subdivided into four kinds—the ordinary autumn-blooming, the winter-blooming, the winter-blooming, the winter-blooming, the summer-blooming, the winter-blooming, the winter-blooming, and those which bear flowers at all four resorts probable are sought without regard to contract possible size, all the branches but to produce individual flowers of the another produce in the plant and one of the ordinary autumn-blooming, the summer-blooming, the winter-blooming, the summer-blooming, the summer-blooming, the summer-blooming, the plant of the foot of rpeks, inferminglied with grasses, to give a andeage design a naturalistic air. In treating the produce in the plant an

WHEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN CRINA AND THRIB

Dr. Augustine Henry, who collected several forms of the wild chrysanthemum in China-witze in the Gardener's Chronicle: The chrysanthemum is known to the Chinese as the chilehous, and dried flowers of certain cultivated tinds are much used in medicine, and term a considerable article of trade, there being an annual export of eighteen tons from Hankow, and linteen tons from Ningpo. The Ningpo variety, name as Hang-chow prefecture is a yellowed the constant of the comes from the adiacont Hang-chow prefecture is a yellowed wards, and sells at three times the price of the other kinds. There are species of these yarieties used as drugs in the

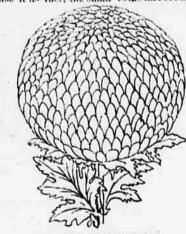
Pharmaceutical Museum in Bloomsbury square, but they have not yet been investigated or identified. In addition there is a specimen there tabelled Kam-cht, i.e., sweet chrysanthemum. This is exported from Canton to the extent of three tons yearly, and the flowers are probably those of some plant like Cortula authemoides."



NEWFORT. A JAPANESE PINE VARIETY.

NEWFORT. A JAPANESE PINE VARIETY.

There is also an edible chrysanthemum in Japan. It is called typorigiku, and has small yellow flowers which are eaten by the people. How the Chinese Graft and Ordow Chrysanthemum as a standard tree, especially for selling. They graft it onto a stalk of artemesia. There is a species of artemesia that grows wild and covers the waste ground around Pekin; it springs from seed every year, and by the autumn attains to a tree eight feet to ten feet high, with a stem one and a half inches thick. The Chinese cut it down, and, after drying it, use it as fuel; the small twigs and seeds are

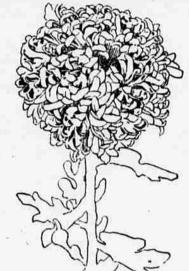


A CHINESE INCURVED FLOWER.

twisted into a rope, which is lighted and hung up in a room to shoulder for hours; the pungent smell of the smoke drives out the mosquitoes. This plant, after being potted, is cut down to about three foct, and used as the stock, the twigs of chrysanthemum are grafted round the top, and it quickly makes a fine tree, the flowers grow and open, and as the stock soon withers the whole tree dies, and folk say: 'Another ingenious fraud of the Chinamen.' A favorite style of growing chrysanthemums is in the shape of a fan, with eight or ten flowers in different parts of it. If the flowers are not grown on the plant they are tied on, which also does for selling. The winters in Pekin are very cold and last about four months, and, having no glass houses, the Chinese gardeners do not have the chance of producing such a variety or such fine flowers as their European brethren, but in the case of chrysanthemums they have many curious and beautiful varieties.'

WHEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS WERE FIRST INTRO-DUCED INTO EUROPE.

The chrysanthemum was first introduced into European gardens about the middle of the seventeenth century, when a few varieties were grown in Holland gardens. Then it became lost to our knowledge till the middle of the eighteenth century, when we find it in the Apothecaries' Botanic Garden. Cheisea, London, and some years later at Marseilles, France. About the beginning of the present century several new varieties were introduced from China to European gardens, and from that time on the number of varieties, added to

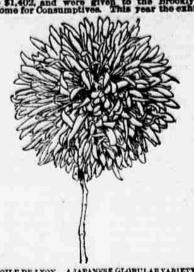


H. E. WIDENER.

by importations and home-raised sorts, began to multiply. Menawhile the old-time florists applied themselves surnestly for raise the flow applied themselves surnestly for raise the flow applied themselves surnestly for raise the flow applied to the profession of the primary of the professional dorst robelled against them. But their contortions they had no uniformity the twenty-five years ago were 600 kinds of any of any of any of good and every years flow years ago were 600 kinds of chrysanthemums were cultivated in Europe and therter ones.

About twenty-five years ago were 600 kinds of chrysanthemums were cultivated in Europe and the twenty-five years ago were 600 kinds of chrysanthemums were cultivated in Europe and the twenty-five years ago were 600 kinds of chrysanthemum were cultivated in Europe and the twenty-five years ago were 600 kinds of chrysanthemum in a merica.

The first chrysant



ETOILE DE LYON. A JAPANESE GLOBULAR VARIETY.

ETOILE DE LYON. A JAPANESE GLOBULAR VARIETT. bitton is to be held for the benefit of the building fund of the Home for Dostitute Children of Brocklyn.

Mr. Andrew S. Fuller of Ridgewood, N. J., is an ardent lover and grower of chrysanthemums. He saves his own seed and raises most of his plants every year from seed, and when they come into bloom he arranges them in exhibition form and invites the public to come and see them. And to every lady who visits his show he gives a bunch of flowers as long as they last. He charges no admission fee, and sells neither plants nor flowers.

DIFFERENT TIPES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

In a garden sense chrysanthemums are divided into three groups, Japanese, or those that have large, loose, open flowers; Chinese, or those whose flowers are very double, round, and full, and usually of medium size, and the small-lowered hardy ones, which are known as pompons. Each of these is subdivided



A LARGE-FLOWERED POMPONE.

into three sections, incurved, which means that the petals or florets curl inward toward the centre of the flower; recurved, which signifies that the petals or florets stand out flat or are inclined backward, and anemone flowered, which are the once that have a broad outer band of florets, and in the middle of the flower all the florets are abruptly short.

The Jananese group is by far the most popular. The plants are usually very vigorous, with fine follage, and they have large, loosely-arranged, broad-spreading, incurved, reflexed, or intertwisted flowers, made up of broad, flat, or intertwisted flowers, made up of broad, flat, or intertwisted flowers, made up of broad, flat, or intertwisted flowers, and as the case may be; and we find in them a much greater variety of color than in the other groups. And the florests like them better, because they can cut them with long leafy shoots, for nowadays the public demand. Jong-stemmed roses or carnations. More than that, the stems must be stout and stiff-necked, and capable of holding up erect the leaviest sort of flower without any artificial support as of wire or stick.

The ostrich plume chrysanthemums are the halry petalled ones, and a section of the Japanand it is only within the last four or five years they have appeared outside of Japan. The first of the race that escaped from the Flowery Land was the white one now known as Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. It was sent from Japan. The first of the race that escaped from the Flowery Land was the white one now known as Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. It was sent from Japan. The first of the race that oscaped from the Flowery Land was the white one now known as Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. It was sent from Japan. The first of the race that oscaped from the Flowery Land was the white one now known as Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. It was sent from Japan. The first of the flowers and visited on the lands of Mrs. A. H. Fewkes, a florist near Boston, who sold it to Messra. Pitcher & Manda for \$1,500. It has now been with the flowers and visited manda for subjec

SINGLE OR DAISY FLOWERED.

Six or sevon years ago single-flowered chrysanthenums were quite popular, premiums
were given for them at our exhibitions, and
their cultivation was encouraged. But as raising chrysanthenums from seed became so
general, and the great majority of seedlings
came single flowered, their very commonness
brought them into disrepute, and they seldom
now are perpetuated as named varieties. Notwithstanding all this, however, some of the
single-flowered kinds, when well grown, are
very beautiful. The flowers of many fine Japanese varieties, however, when fully developed,
show open centres and appear as it they were
single or semi-double.

CHIRE SPECIES OF CHRYSANTHEMUM. BINGLE OR DAISY PLOWERED.

The common white weed of our hayfields is a true chrysanthemum, namely, C. Leucanthemum, C. laifolium is cultivated in our gardens as a summer flower; C. fruticosum is the Paris daisy we plant out in our gardens in summer and lift and grow in our windows or green-houses in winter; the crown (C. cornatum) and the ring-flowered chrysanthemums (C. carisatum) we grow as annuals out of doors in summer belong to the same genus; so does the turfing daisy (C. Tchitalchewi) of Ruesia and the corn marigold (C. sepsium) of Europe, and in C. hizmatoma from Madeira we have a handsome rose-colored species.

WINTENING CRIPSANTHEMUMS. OTHER SPECIES OF CHRYSANTHEMUM.

WINTERING CHRYSANTHEMUMS. If your plants are growing and blooming out of doors and you know them to be fairly hardy, cut them over when they have done blooming and lay their own tops over their crowns; also add some rough litter or evergreen branches,



MES. A. CARNEGIE. but not enough to rot out the plants, and late in March or early in April uncover them a little at a time. Look out for field mice among them in winter, elso these little rodents, taking advantage of the shelter afforded by the mulching, will repay your heaptfailty by esting the plants all to pleces. If the varieties are Japanese or fine ones of any other group or new, rare, or extra. After they have dose blooming out them over and dig up the drowns, keeping all the earth to them that will stay on, and store them close together, but not above one another, on the floor of a cool cellar, to remain there while the cold weather lasts. Don't let them get very dry. A little frost won't hurt them. Rarly in spring take them out of the cellar, break them up and replant them. If you had grown any of them in pots, it is better to turn the plants out of the pots and store them close together on the cellar floor, like the plants lifted from outside, as they will be less apt to be injured by dryness, draught, or frost than they would be in pots. Gardeners winter their plants in cold frames, sheds, cellars, or cool greenhouses, and generally, as soon as they have secured the necessary compliment of outlings of each variety, the old plants are dumped out.

PROPAGATING BY DIVISION OF CUTTINGS.

PROPAGATING BY DIVISION OF CUTTINGS. PROFACATING BY DIVISION OF CUTTINGS.
Chrysanthemums should be renewed every year in order to get the best results from them. Florists do this by raising them afresh from cuttings every season, and amateurs do it by lifting and dividing their old plants is sering, setting out the healthlest pieces only, and discarding the weakest. As chrysanthemums are not extra hardy any way, it is much better to divide and replant them in early spring than in fall, for if disturbed after they are cut down in November they do not start to grow till toward spring, and frost is ant to heave them out of the ground and injure them. In the greenhouse we can propagate them most any time we please.

RISING SEEDLINGS.

conditions, as in a light, airy, moderately dry warm greenhouse, produce seeds freely, and in order to assist this seed production gardeners clip in or shorten the petals or flores of the flowers to admit of readler fortilization by insects or other natural or artificial means. The seeds from in December, and may be kept, if need be, for a year or two, Sown early in spring they germinate readily, and the young plants grow easily, and by encouraging their summer growth, if in a greenhouse, they usually all bloom the first year; if outside, a large proportion of them will bloom. No matter what their parentage may be, we cannot expect the seedlings to exactly resemble their mother; on the contrary, they are likely to vary exceedingly, no two being alike and perhaps not one like the parent. As most of our new sorts are gaised from seed, one may naturally expect to get some nice warreties among a batch of seedlings, but the great majority are apt to be of inferior quality. A motive crowd of seedlings, however, will give a vast profusion of bloom. In selecting seedlings for naming and perpetuating it is unsafe to depend upon their behavior the first year as their fixed character, for they often, the seedon season, show a weak and worthless constitution. In choosing seedlings for keeping over we should be particular to retain only those which have large line flowers, of distinct, desirable color, stout, stiff stems, abundant and vigorous foliage, and which are free growing, free blooming, and not affected by mildew. free growing, free blooming, and not affected by mildew.

Plants wintered out of deors or in the cellar may be divided and replanted as soon as the ground is mellow, but these ressed in the greenhouse should not be planted out before they are well hardened off, say toward the end of April. Give them plenty room, about 2½ to 3 feet apart each way between the plants, and have the ground deeply worked and well manured. There is nothing better than barnyard manure. Keep them free from weeds and the ground mellow about them, and in the event of a prolonged drought give them now and again a heavy soaking of water. Allttienuiching of thatch or littery manure about them will save them greatly from the ill effects of drouth. If you want nice, stocky plants



JAPANESE ANEMONE-FLOWERED VARIETY.

pinch them back a little, atems and side shoots, after they begin to grow vigorously, but don't shorten the Japanese sorts after the middle of July, the Chinese ones after the end of July, or the pompones after the second week in August. A stout, neat stake put to each nlant about the end of June, and the plants tied up to these stakes as they grow, will insure shapely specimens. Greenhouse gardeners, even if they do plant their chrysanthemums out of doors in early summer, give them special treatment in the way of staking and training according to the purposes for which they want them.

PLANTS WITH ONLY ONE BLOOM.

PLANTS WITH ONLY ONE BLOOM. The very biggest flowers are obtained from plants carrying only one bloom spices, for the whole mission of the plant is to perfect that one blossom. And this is the case in Japanese gardens as well as in those of this country. Sometimes the plants are started in spring, and planted out in the greenhouse, pinching off side shoots and training the main stems to wires or stakes, or they are grown in pots, plunged in the ground out of doors and trained plunged in the ground out of doors and trained wires or stakes, or they are grown in pots, plunged in the ground out of doors and trained straight up to stakes, no matter how high they may grow, and brought into the greenhouse in fall. But the commonest way is to raise a fresh lot of young plants from cuttings in May and grow these in pots in an open greenhouse, confining them to one stem, and later on to one terminal bloom. In this way we not only get fine flowers, but, too, fine leafy plants. Cuttings struck in June and Yuly also give us nice plants in the same way. Or by heading in these summer-struck plants to make them throw out two or three branches, and, disbudding these to one bloom each, we get very pretty plants for window, table, or house decoration.

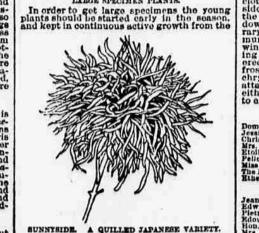
oration.

DISBUDDING TO GIVE LARGE FLOWERS.

If we have a pear tree that is overcropped with fruit, and we allow all the pears to stay on the tree till they ripen, they must necessarily be of much ssaller size than would be the case were three-fourths of them thinned out early in the season. It is the same thing with chrysanthemum flowers, no matter whether they are grown on single or many-stemmed plants. As soon as the flower buds are formed thin them freely, removing all the smallest and saving only the plump, perfectly formed terminal ones. And a little later on thin again, observing the same rules, for it is much more pleasing to have a few extra-fine blossoms than bunches of indifferent ones.

LARGE SPECIMEN PLANTS.

LARGE SPECIMEN PLANTS. In order to got large specimens the young plants should be started early in the season, and kept in continuous active growth from the



sunnyside. A Quilled Japanese variety.

time the cutting is rooted in Fobruary or
March till the flowers are open. They may be
planted out in summer and lifted and potted
sarly in August and brought into the greenhouse. If left out later than August the plants
are apt to lose their lower leaves. Some plants
have a naturally broad, bushy form, and do
not need much stalking, but others are spread
out and supported by sticks, or tied out and in
place with strings or over a wire umbrellalike skeleton frame. In any case, a much
attick-propped-up plant, unless the supports
are hidden from view with folings and flowers,
is far from being a comely object.

STANDARD AND GRAPPED PLANTS.

is far from being a comely object.

STANDARD AND ORAPTED PLANTS.

A standard is a plant that has a clean, straight stem two or more feet high, and then a head of tranches and blossoms. The stem, because of its stoutness and brownness, may look to be older than the current year's growth, but it isn't, for the stems of crysanthemums are of annual duration only. The heads of these standards may be a spread of the same variety as is the stem and roct, or they may consist of one or several other different sorts grafted on to the stem.

INSECT FESTS.

Black or brown a phis is very troublesome to indoor-raised young plants, particularly in apring. Fresh Scotch snuff or tobacco powder dusted on them while the plants are damp, and repeated a few times every second or third day will dislodge them. Green fly and thrips may also be removed in the same way. But the larvas of the lady bird are the best insecticide we can encourage. The larvas of Triphicipal insects, infest the points of the shoots, ruining the flower buds. No trustworthy antidote has been found for them. The chrysanthemum been fy (Kristais tenset, a large, brown fly hovers about the plants when they are in bloom and soils the blossoms, and Diabrotics M-puncials, a

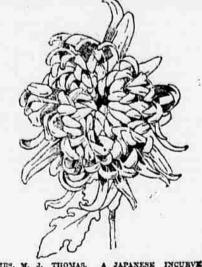
near relative of the striped squash bug, each and sadly mars the blossoms in October and November, but it is more destructive out of doors than inside. Cut worms and white grabs (the larves of the May bug) destroy the postation and the security against them. Moles do a deal of mischief when they get burrowing in the garden among the chrysathlemums, but a Haies or isbell mole trap, well set and properly attended to, will never fail, to do its work.

are diseases of the leaves. Some varieties are more subject to them than othors, and unfavorable cultural conditions, as too, much wet, contribute to produce the other. Ars. George Rundle and several other the Chinese sorts have almost been erased from our light because of proneness to mildew. Dusting the affected parts with sulphur may check, but not aradicate, the disease. A liquid called "water of Grisen," obtained by boiling one pound each of sulphur and quickline and three quarts of water together for ten minutes is also used, in solution, as a check against the spread of mildew. Black spot is mostly caused by overwetted heavy soil and overgrowding the plants and keeping them wet. To avoid it, grow the plants on well-drained land, and not touching, close together, and in the case of greenhouse plants, lift carly and bring indoors.

plants, lift early and bring indoors.

THE AMERICAN CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETT

was gotten up a year or two ago and is doing good work. He secretary is Mr. Edwb Lonsdale, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. It keeps a register, so far as is practicable, of all the new varieties, especially home-rased seedlings, that are put upon the market each year. Some years ago our florists felt that a society of this sort, for their mutual benefit, hud got to be formed, for the country was being flooded with a host of seedlings, namy of them under the same names. Now, when a florist raises a set of meritorious seedlings and names them, he forwards a list of the names and the descriptions of the plants they apresent to the Secretary, who registors them. Should any of the names sent in by the florist.



MRS. M. J. THOMAS. A JAPANESE INCUBVED VARIETY.

however, be already upon the register, some other names, not already prodmpted in regular form, must be substituted. This simplifies the nomenclature and lessens to a great extent synonymy among the varieties. Besides, those florists who are members of the society have the use of these lists when they are making up their trade catalogues at the end of the season, and these registered names are the ones recognized by the Committee on Nomenclature of the Society of American Florists. NAMES FOR CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

clature of the Society of American Florists.

\*\*NAMES FOR CHEYSANTHEMUMS.\*\*

As every new chrysanthemum has got to have a name, and as it would be a difficult matter to get descriptive names, like Moonlight, Fireball, dolden Dragon, Leopard, Sunflower, and Elkshorn, enough to suit every case, the florists generally name their new plants in compliment to some friend, customer, or prominent person, for instance, John Thorpe, President Harrison, and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. But some, Alabama, for instance, have been named after our States; others, as Bohemia, after European countries; in Merrimac and others our rivers have been reminded, and in Shasta our mountains have not been forgotten. Although to us the Japanese names, to wit, Chibigwi, Aunobiki, Kagaribi, Utakata, Kanakwmi, and Aunobiki, Kagaribi, Utakata, Kanakwmi, and Aunobiki, May be unintelligible, many of foeir names when translated into English are vary interesting. Here are a few of them: Moon in the Window, Light of the Moon. A Thousand Times Sprinkled with Gold, Flying Crane, Autumn Mist, Heavenly Beauty, Mountain Cloud, Eye of a Snake, Talons of an Eagle, Mikado, Mikado's Palace (the Japanese name for the now famous white, hairy chrysanthemum, Mrs. Alpheus Hardy), Abundance, Yellow River, Sunrise, Prosperity, and Firewindow.

NEW VARIETIES.

Abundance, Yellow River, Sunrise, Prosperity, and Firewindow.

NEW VARIETIES.

Among the new prizze-winning crysanthemums of last year, varieties having pink or purplish tinged flowers were, as they always are, most numerous. Next came the yellowa. The following include most of the best of them: Flora Hill, Progression, and Innocence, white, Mrs. J. G. Whillidia, Philip Breitmeyer, Sugar Loaf, Mattie C. Szewart, and Eldorado, yellow: Black Beauty. Eimer D. Smith, and Mistletoe, dark shades; Emily Dorner and Mrs. Herbert A. Pennock, orange yellow: Frank Thompson, Mrs. L. D. Baller, John Goode, C. W. De Pauw, R. Maitre, Mrs. D. D. Farson, Clancy Lloyd. Lizzle Cartledge, Lilly Bates, John Firth, and Mary Waterer, various shades of pink or purple. Anna M. Weybright, white, was one of the finest among Chinese varieties.

The National Chrysanthemum Society of England inst year gave first-class certificates to each of the following new varieties: William Lane, salmon red; Mrs. Clarke, pink: Alberio Lunden, crimson: Mrne, Gayral, white, tipped with Illac; Duchess of Westminster, crimson and yellow tinted with rose; Gloire du Rocher, salmon red; reverse of petals pale yellow; Viviand Morel, rose shaded with white; Mille, Marie Hoste, yellow, reddish centre; Miss Mabel Wilde, purple-magenta and white; Sunset, corange and red; Benuty of Castlewiod, outer surface orange yellow, inner side rich crimson; Violet Rose, deep rose; Mrs. E. W. Clarke, lake; A. C. Kingston, deep crimson, and Dane, intense yellow with a reddish shade. Arid in addition to some of these several other new varieties were also awarded first-class certificates by the Royal Hortfultural Society of London. In 1889 twenty new varieties, and in 1888 thirty-eight, received similar honors from the same societies, and this does not by any means include ali of the new varieties of merit raised, exhibited, or disseminated during these years.

The snug harbor is a temporary shelter made

The snuc harbon.

The snuc harbon is a temporary shelter made of light wooden framework and covered over with canvas or oiled calico or plant-protecting cloth, and in such a manner as to allow the side sheets to be opened or closed at will and the sheeting on the roof to be rolled up or let down at pleasure. The object of this temporary arrangement is to protect the chrysanthemums when they are in bloom from rain or wind storms and frost. And instead of growing the plants all summer where we wish to erect the snug harbor in fall, we can, before frosty weather is likely to come, lift our chrysanthemums with good roots and balls attached and plant them closely together, either under the snug harbor or where we wish to erect it. THE SNUG HARBOR.

SELECT HAPANESE VARIETIES. Glorioann,
M. E. Widener,
Golden Dragen,
Kioto,
Kioto,
Keesima,
Ke Jesaica, Christmas Eve, Mrs. E. D. Adams, Etolie de Lyon, Pelican, Miss M. Colgate, The Bride, Ethel. Crimen Bhades.
Jeanne Deleaux.
Edwin Lonsdale.
Pietro Dias.
Edouard Audiguier,
Hon. J. Walsh.
Mrs. E. W. Clark. Golden Brones Source d'or. Mr. Hicks Arnold, Coronet, Mrs. A. C. Burpes, W. W. Coles, Earah Owen.

Other Varieties.

H. M. Rols, pink-purplish pink.
Miss Grace Hill, sort parplish pink.
Excellent, very graph.
Mrs. W. S. Kimball, blish, shaded yellow.
Mrs. W. S. Kimball, blish, shaded yellow.
Mrs. W. S. Kimball, blish, shaded yellow.
Lilian B. Bird, pink, quilled.
M. Boyer, silvery pink.
Ada Spanioling, globular, pink.
Mrs. U. D. Farson, large, mormet pink. SELECT CHINESE VARIETIES. White Forered.
White Venus,
Empress of India,
Mrs. Heale,
Diana,
Elsie. Jardin des Plantes, diciden Empress of India, Misa M. A. Hagris, Mrs. Norman Davis, Mr. Beauty of Hull.

Beauty of Hull.

House Jardin des Plantes, Ladd Detrolog, Beron Beuss, Brasen Shield. Elsie. Crimem shades. Cullingfordii, John Kalter, Lord Wolseley. Nil Desperandum, Putney George.

Alfred Lyne, lilac, Empress Eugenie, rosy lilac, Hero of Hoke Newington, plak, Lady Talfeurd, rosy illac, Riss Mary Morgan, pink, Mrs. W. Shipman, fawn, Paris Fredeuas, rosy purple.

Perie Freeleuse, rosy purp Select Annie Empress, large, illac. Figure de Marie, white, M. Chas. Lebough, yellow, Mrs. M. Hussell, yellow, Mrs. M. Hussell, yellow, Mrs. W. Holmes, pale liber, Mrs. W. Holmes, pale liber,

Pauny, deep crimaon. La Desires, white, Maid of Kent, white, Mrs. Astic, Eurome, yellow, Faquerette, pink Scapin, amaranth.

RETHER IN THE RASE OR THE WHEEL

rther Reports of that Comet, with So Guessys as to What It Is, More letters game to The Suk yesterday from persons who saw that comes in the east or west on Sunday night. One gentleman sent a sidereal map showing the exact location of the comet. At the time of his observation it was plainly visible in the northeast, just above the corner of Steecker and Carmine streets, in this city, and was headed toward the southwest. It appeared to be about six feet long, and, to the bost of this observer's belief, had but one tail. Another gentleman writes that he and a friend saw the comet, which was a sure-enough comet. Their observatory was located in 19th street.

One of the most interesting comet unications is the following from Grossenordale, Conn.;

"On a vu une cometa, dit-on, dimanche soin, Je deis declarer que i'al vu une comete, moi nussi, dimanche soir vers 7 hrs. O'ctait dans l'est ou l'ouest.

"I'en al fait part à coul swee qui j'étais, lui demandant simplement: ya-t-il une come te annoncée comme devant paraitre?" Non. me diteil, je ne le crois pas. "Se ne suis pas allé plus loin.

It will be noticed that this correspondentis a little uncertain as to his points of compessand is not sure whather his correspondenting and is not sure whather his correspondent in More letters came to THE SUR yesterday

taken by the "strees foo form." But in grosvenordale, and sober, he should have lad no trouble.

One letter contained a suggestion as to a solution of the great comet mystery. This correspondent helieves that the remarkable spectacle was nobe comet, but a new star which the Republicans had evoked as an omen. The similarity of its appearance to a grantic faucet is good ground for belief in this theory, Acting on this suggestion a Sun reporter went up to Republican headquarters to see what Platt Fassett's managers would say. The first Republican he met was the Hon. Charles W. Anderson, the colored crater of the Eleventh Assembly district.

"How about that comet, Mr. Anderson—is it an omen."

an omen"

Yes sir, an omen of victory."

"Why?"

"Why" "Because it shines to lead the coming hosts."
The Hon. Lissie Stowart who would like very much to be redicated, was the next man. "It depends on the length of the tail," said he. "If the tail is only 55,000 or 60,000 miles long, it means that flower will go up to the river with that majority and will be defeated."
"But the tail is only six feet, long,"
"Oh!"
Then the become

"Oh!"
Then the honorable James Winker Husted alyly drooped his left syelid and replied. "I have not seen the comet."
But THE Sun told about it."
"Yes. I saw it in THE Sun, but I did not see the comet." the comet."
Last was the Hon. Thomas C. Platt himself.
"Mr. Platt, is the comet a Republican

Mr. Platt, is the comet a Republican omen?"

"What are you giving me?"

"But is it an omen?"

"Young man, this is no time for joking."

What those sincere people who honestly think they saw a comet probably did see was either the Fleiades, which at this season are in such position that if seen by the hasy light of a half cloud-covered sky thus might have the appearance of a comet; or it may have been a pustch of northern light; or, coming closer to home, it may have been the flash of a search light operated in the Brooklyn Navy Yard or on the tower of the Madison Square Ganden.

CAP AND GOWN.

Harvard's New Commencement Conta Under Various Circumstan







(HE BRAVELY) NEVER MIND.



A project is under advisement to introduce in the Re

A project is under advisement to introduce in the M. Petersburg University a chair of stenography. It is proposed to have this subject taught at a time when the students of every department can attend. The Ninistry of Education is favorably disposed toward the plan.

During the last scholastic season, instruction in needlework was introduced in some of the female bigs schools. The experiment was so successful that this year usedlework and dressmaking will be taught in all the female schools under the protection of the Crarina in St. Petersburg and elsewhere. in St. Petersburg and elsewhere.

year needlework and dressmaking will be taught in all the female schools under the protection of the Crarina in St. Petersburg and elsewhere.

There are in Russia many towns of large pepulation which belong to private parties. The territory of such a to wn, and, in some instances, the suburban fields, woods, and rivers, are the patrimonial estate of a notisman, and he has the right to dispose of them as he pleases. If one desire to build a house in such a place he must rent the ground on the "zins" plan, \$\epsilon\$, \$\epsilon\$, and it is a round on the "zins" plan, \$\epsilon\$, \$\epsilon\$, pay the owner of the town a certain tax annually, according to the value of the property, or a certain fixed rental for a number of years. The worth of business licenses is fixed and collected by the nebleman proprietor. From him also must be purchased the right of fishing in the river which flows through or by the city, or of pusturing cattle in the suburban meadows. He collects toll at the bridge across the river, and from the rafts which carry passengers from one eight to the other, and levies taxes on wares brought to the place. It was noticed long ago that such patrimonial soupremacy" and principles of government in Russia. The excise and indiciary agents of the Government cannot, in many instances, do their duty as they should if it is in the interest of the owner of the place to ignore their authority. Bosides this there is no progress and indevelopment of municipal interests in such places. The denisens of the place, depending on the will and whim of the propristor, care not to make any improvements to develop its resources, or even to extend the traffic, for every such improvement redounds to the profit of the propristor, care not to make any improvements to develop its resources, or even to extend the traffic, for every such improvement redounds to the profit of the propristor, care not to make any improvements to develop its resources, or even to extend the traffic, for every such improvement to their own advantage;

In a recent report of the municipal head of Moscow it is shown that the corruption of the Court of Probate and Public Administration is very great. Officers of this court receiving from five to twenty rubles a month salary can afford to keep private secretaries, whom they pay out of their own means 100 rubles a month or more. The Municipal Council takes steps to reorganize this court with a view of putting an end to such corruption. corruption.

Visions: of Kharkov, reports that a wealthy landowner of the district has given to the manager of the
Rathenian troupe of actors a sufficient sum of money to
enable bim to open his theatre for the ensuing season,
and deposited 180,000 rubles to his credit to guarantee
the continuation of his plays in case the income should
not cover his expenses. "It may be meritorious," says
Novest of St. Petersburg, "on the part of the liberal
donor to encourage the enterpressur who has made it his
mission to revive the Buthenian Theatre, but it is
questionable whether liberality should display itself in
that direction at a time when the populations of twenty
governments are starring."

questionable whether liberality should display itself in that direction at a time when the populations of twenty governments are starving."

Doesn't of Warnaw reports that there have been very prosperous Dutch colonies in the Government of Warnaw since 1834. The colonists can hardly be distinguished from the Folish or Euthenian population of the districts in which they are settled. They have adopted the dialects and the manners of their neighbors, and have preserved their native tongue and usages only in the religious services at their churches. One knows, however, that they are a different element of people when he comes to their settlements. While the peasants of their neighboring villages live in miserable hovels, the houses of the Hollanders are built very solid and kapt clean and comfortable. Their gardens and felds are hedged in and worked with the utmost precision and care. Their cattle are well fed and strong, and for carting purposes they keep good horses, while their neighbors have their carts and even their ploughs through the property and their reasons they engage in traffic. Prosperity and thrift are among them, while poverty and want predominate among their Silavonian neighbors.

The Russian sculptor, L. A. Bernstamm, to whom was

The Russian sculptor, L. A. Bernstamm, to whom was recently awarded the order of Legion of Honor, has received an order from a French nobleman to carve a monument to represent the Franco-Russian sympathies. The sketch of Mr. Bernstamm's work represents a French and a Russian peasant shaking hands. Mr. Bernstamm, like the renowned soulptor, Mr. Autokolaky, is a Jew, and was compelled to emigrate to Franco by the prejudices which exist in his native land against his race. He lives in Paris.

Among the convicts this month sent to Siberia from Moscow was a nobleman. Victor Demitripevitch Gadmenko by name, whose offence and conviction characterise social life in Russia under the present regime. Gadmenko was a Captain of police in Moscow. Last winter, when the privilege was granted to the police officers to apply the rod to those arrested in the street, Gadmenko, like his follow officers, was not slow to avail himself of it. But, it seems, he was somewhat the beautiful of the second section o too hasty. One evening, being stationed with his de-tachment around the theatre, he ordered a young gentieman to be arrested for quarreiling with a driver who would not get out of the way and make room for his droxhka to pass. He took the young man to his station and ordered his men to inflict upon him fifty rods for disturbing the peace of the community. Unfortunately for the zealous Captain, the young man was a noble, of high connections. Capt. Gadmenko was the next day impeached for "overstepping his authority." for noblemen are exempted from corporal punishments, and suspended from office. Next he was indicted before the criminal court for "inflicting personal indignities upon a nobleman." He was condemned to the privation of his "personal rights and acquired preferments" and exiled to the Government of Tambov. "Many of our police Captains," says a Moscow paper, "deserves the same fate as Gadmenko, but unfortunately they cool their official ardor on persons that have not ly they cool their official ardor on persons that have not so great an influence among the authorities as his vic-tim showed."

Great riots occur almost every day in various parts of the Russian empire. The laborers on the trans-Caucasian railroad comptained that they were badly fed and rudely treated. Six of their number were arrested for having made the complaint. Hereupon 2,000 men refused to work, and clamored for the liberation of their fellow laborers. In the Kooba district in Caucasia the peasants have instituted a riot against the Veterinary Commissioners of the Government, which ordered some cattle infected with spisocitie to be killed. In Kiev the students have remonstrated against the new and oppressive police regulations. In three places in the interior peasants have banded together in large numbers, stopping every freight train, and stealing the grain, produce, and meats they found in it. In all there cases the military had to be called out, and lives were lost on both sides before the riots were suppressed. both sides before the riots were suppressed.

Fielomost of Astrukhan reports an interesting case of Valorscot of Astrakhan reports an interesting case of a philanthropic physician. Visiting the peasants of his districts, the doctor found that in many instances their sickness was caused by hunger. To the most needy he prescribed "six poods of pure ye flour in does of two pounds a day," He ordered his patient to get the medicine at the drug store of the nearest village, where it would be issued free of charge every day, The good doctor made arrangements with the drugsist so supply the flour at his expense. In this way his patients will be kept from starvation the whole winter.

The most popular Turkish poetess is a Russian lady, Hername is Olga Lovedoba but she is known by her pseudonym, "Hulaser," to the Turks, who delight to recite poems. Beside her original productions, she makes translations from the Eussian poets into the modern Arabic.

Russian Types Alarmed.

The typesetters of Russia, and especially of St. Petersburg, are alarmed for their trade, because they have heard that in this country certain type-setting machines are superseding the type stickers and putting them out of work. The St. Petersburg compositors, fearing that these machines may be introduced there, have sent to New York for information about them. asking if they are used in the American newsasking if they are used in the American newspaper offices, if their use is prolitable to the employers, and if it is detrimental to the interests of the old-fashioned compositors.

A reply has been sent from here to the St. Petersburg inquirers, telling them of the various kinds of typesetting machines that have been invented, of the extent to which they are used in the newspaper, book, or job offices of this country, and of their influence upon the interests of typesetters. A reporter who has seen this reply says that its effect will be to relieve the minds of the Bussian types.

A Splendid Road of Iron Sing.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Oct. 30.-The problem of good roads, cheaply built, seems to have been solved by the officials of this town. The highsolved by the officials of this town. The mign-way grade was cut down several inches and then filled in with coarse slag from the rolling mills. This was covered with iron filings and graysl. In a short time the entire mass becomes fround up and the action of the atmosphere of the iron makes a roadbed as smooth and have a saphalt, and is said to be superior to the tamous shell roads along the Sound shore.